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SERIES I No. 21

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

GOVERNMENT OF GOA

NOTE

There is one Extraordinary issue to the Official Gazette, Series I No. 20 dated 14-8-2008 namely, Extraordinary dated 18-8-2008 from pages 705 to 706 regarding Notification from Department of Town and Country Planning.

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GOVERNMENT OF GOA

Department of Forest

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Notification

2-1-2008/FOR

Whereas the Bamboo Farmers/Producers of Goa have made a representation to the Government stating that they are incurring huge losses in disposal of farm grown Bamboo in markets within and outside Goa as there is delay in issue of "Transit Pass" for the movement/transport of "Green Bamboo" from farm to market owing to lengthy procedure in vogue in Forest Department.

And whereas keeping in view the major thrust given to grow Bamboo on farm lands/private holdings by farmers under "National Bamboo Mission" launched by Ministry of Agriculture & Co-operation Government of India, New Delhi, it has become imperative to remove the difficulties faced by farmers in raising and disposal of Bamboo in markets.

And whereas after examining the issue from all angles with reference to Acts & Rules in force and in supersession of all previous circulars/orders/ /directions on this subject the following simplified procedure is formulated and issued for compliance by all concerned.

PROCEDURE TO BE ADOPTED IN GIVING "TRANSIT PASS" FOR TRANSPORTATION OF FARM GROWN BAMBOO OUTSIDE/WITHIN THE STATE OF GOA.

(*a*) The farmer/producer shall apply to concerned Territorial DCF/DFO stating that he is the owner/co-owner of the property mentioning its Survey No. Name of village and Taluka etc. and his intention to fell and transport bamboo from his farm to a destination outside/within State of Goa. (It is not required if the farmer has already got permission in the past for the same land/Survey No., village for transportation of bamboo outside/ /within the Goa State).

(*b*) Only in respect of a fresh case from an individual or if it is a fresh land/Survey No. and Village is different, then Farmer/Individual has to submit the following alongwith the above application before felling the Bamboo.

(*i*) An affidavit duly notarized giving basic details of name, father's name, Sy. No., village

and his intention to cut Bamboo mentioning approximate number of culms and transport outside/within Goa.

(*ii*) Form No. I & XIV of the property.
(*iii*) Survey Plan.
(*iv*) Any other ownership documents.

(*c*)(*i*) On receipt of application, the Range Forest Officer (RFO) shall get the case inspected in the field by himself or through Round Forester concerned. He shall then submit the application alongwith his report to the Divisional Office through ACF/Sub-DFO concerned.

(*ii*) Based on R.F.O's report and scrutiny of papers, the A.C.F./Sub-DFO/Dy. Conservator of Forests (DCF) shall inspect the site/culms of Bamboo if required in the case. Accordingly, necessary permission shall be granted in principle to transport the bamboos after felling. The number of Bamboo culms to be cut will not be specified by the DCF/DFO.

(*iii*) On the basis of transport permission given by the Dy. Conservator of Forests, the Range Forest Officer will give directions to the concerned Round Forester/authorized forest employee to issue Transit Pass (T.P.) to the concerned person for transport of the Bamboos after felling. In the T.P. the specific number of Bamboos to be transported will be mentioned as per rules in force.

(*d*) For transportation of Bamboos from second time onwards from same land/Sy. No. and village to outside or within State of Goa the forest personnel authorized to issue (preferably Round Forester) will be approached by the Bamboo grower/farmer and shall furnish information on a plain paper in the prescribed **FORMAT (Annexure - 'A').** The matter will be dealt at the level of Round Forester/authorized Forest Department employee and will not be referred to higher level. It is to highlight that the procedure mentioned at (*a*),(*b*),(*c*) above is dispensed with for issuing T.P. from second time onwards unless there is change in ownership of land.

(*e*) Once application is received, the concerned Forest Guard/Round Forester/Dy. Ranger shall visit area within 48 hours and issue Transit Pass so that Bamboo is transported when it is still green. Any delay on the part of Forestry personnel will be viewed seriously by the higher authorities.

(*f*) A copy of T.P. (photocopy/duplicate/triplicate etc.) issued will be sent to the R.F.O. and A.C.F./ /Sub-DFO concerned immediately. In course of time the DCFs shall get special T.P. Books printed for Bamboo transportation with sufficient set of copies (Quadruplicate, etc.).

(*g*) The RFO shall compile the total number of Bamboos for which T.P. is given from 1st April to 30th September, and inform the D.C.F. though A.C.F./Sub-Divisional Forest Officer before 15th October of that financial year and shall submit the same information from 1st October to 31st March of same financial year before 15th April of the following financial year. This shall be done in case of each individual farmer separately in the prescribed **FORMAT (Annexure-B).**

(*h*) The RFO concerned shall inspect the Areas/ /Survey Numbers alongwith the Round Forester/ /Forest Guard at least once in 3 months to see whether Bamboo clumps are standing in the given area or not and record his comments accordingly in his half yearly report.

(*i*) The ACF/Sub-DFO shall inspect the area/Sy. Nos. with Round Forester/Forest Guard/Range Forest Officer at least once in six months to see whether Bamboo clumps are standing in the given area or not and record the same in RFO's, half yearly report while forwarding the same to DCF/ /DFO.

(*j*) The ACF/Sub-Divisional Forest Officer concerned is authorized to issue order to RFO/RF/ /FG for stopping issue of Transit Passes from a particular Survey No./Area of a particular village for any reason including administrative, legal, silvicultural etc. and send a copy of order to the DCF.

(*k*) The Farmer/Individual if aggrieved by the said order may approach DCF and on inspection, the DCF shall either overule the order of ACF/Sub-DFO or agree with it.

(*l*) The final appeal shall lie with the Conservator of Forests and when approached he shall hear Farmer/Producer of Bamboo, & DCF/ACF/Sub-DFO and decide the case on merits. His order shall be final and binding on Forestry personnel and the individual farmer.

(*m*) A register shall be maintained in the Range Office showing details of Bamboo exported by each individual farmer/grower during a financial year in the prescribed **FORMAT (Annexure - 'B').**

Jessie Freitas, Under Secretary (Forests).

Porvorim, 28th July, 2008.

Annexure - 'A'

APPLICATION FORM FOR TRANSPORTATION OF BAMBOO OUTSIDE AND WITHIN GOA STATE

1 Name: .....

2 Father's Name: .....

3 Survey Number of Area owned: .....

4 Village: .....

5 Taluka: .....

6 Date of previous permission (latest) given & T.P.No.: .....

7. Number of Bamboos for which transport permission sought.
No. .....

*outside /*within the State of Goa:

a) From.....To.....(destination)

8. Any other information: .....

9. I hereby declare that the information furnished above is true to the best of my knowledge & belief.

Place: ..... *Signature of Bamboo Grower/Farmer*

Dated: ..... Name: .....

To,

The Round Forester/Forest Guard/Authorized Forest Department.
Employee.

Round/Beat.....
Range.....
Division.....

**Strike off whichever is not applicable.*

(The Transit pass shall be issued within 48 hours of the receipt of this application by the personnel of Forest Department).

Annexure - 'B'

(Half Yearly Report)

Name of Bamboo Farmer/Grower .....

Village: .....

Range: .....

From: *April 1st, ... to September 30th ..... (Financial Year .....)

*October 1st, ... to March 31st

*(Strike off whichever is not applicable)

Sr. No.	Survey No./ /Nos. of private holding	Extent of Area having Bamboo (Hectares) (approximately)	Name Bamboo of Local Name Scientific Name	Other Trees, Shrub, Herb Sps growing in this private area/holding (if any) Local Name Scientific Name	The distance between private holding and nearest Government forest area boundary (in kms) & whether Bamboo clumps are standing in that Govt. forest area. If so, Local & Scientific name of Bamboo Species	T.P. No. & Date	No. of Bamboos Trans-ported	Name of Forest Depart-ment Employee who issued T.P.	Signature of inspecting officials
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Forwarded to D. C. F.:—

No. ..... Date: .....

Comments of RFO

Signature

Name:

Date:

Comments of ACF/SUB-DFO

Countersignature

Name:

Date:

Department of Mines

Directorate of Mines & Geology

Notification

5/3/2005/Mines

The Draft Goa Mineral Policy, 2008 is proposed to be adopted by the Government of Goa. The committee was appointed by Notification No. 5/3/2005/Mines/63 dated 3-4-2008 to frame the said Draft Goa Mineral Policy, 2008. The said Draft Goa Mineral Policy, 2008 is hereby published for the information of the public inviting their views/ /suggestions on the same.

All views/suggestions to the Goa Draft Mineral Policy, 2008 may be forwarded to the Director, Directorate of Mines & Geology, Udyog Bhavan, Panaji-Goa, before the expiry of sixty days from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette.

SERIAL No. TOPIC

DRAFT MINERAL POLICY - GOA

INTRODUCTION

In order to facilitate planned and systematic exploitation of mineral resources in a sustainable manner, a mineral policy for Goa is being formulated. This would not only ensure effective utilization, development of minerals and mineral related activities, but also generate revenues for the socio-economic development for the State.

Mining industry in Goa has contributed immensely to the economic development of the State but in its wake has also caused certain environmental degradation which needs to be addressed. The value of emphasizing sustainability is essentially to integrate environmental management in the process of mining and development of mineral resources. It is therefore imperative to achieve the best use of available mineral resources through scientific methods of mining, beneficiation and optimum utilization. These aspects therefore constitute the essentials of State Mineral Policy.

BACKGROUND

Minerals are capital assets of the nation and a major source for development. Increasing dependence on minerals in the modern society and economy are well known. Development of Mineral resources is important to the State economy. Management of mineral resources has therefore to be closely integrated with the overall strategy of development and exploitation of minerals is to be guided by long term national and state goals and perspectives. It is vital to formulate a policy

for the excavation of mineral resources of the State keeping in mind not only sustainable development i.e. environment protection, but also scientific mining leading to reduction of mining wastes, mineral conservation and infrastructural development.

The State Mineral Policy should also be in line with the National Mineral Policy. It is in this context that it is found to indicate certain practical measures in framing the same.

Goa

Goa is the 25th State of the country having attained statehood on 30th May 1987. The State of Goa is located along mid West Coast of India. Bordering the State towards the North is the Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra State, on the East and South, districts of Karnataka State and on the West is the Arabian sea with a coast line stretching about 105 km. in the State. Goa covers an area of 3702 sq. kms.

Goa is divided into 2 districts viz North Goa and South Goa which are divided into 11 talukas spread over both these districts.

The State has fairly good reserves of iron ore, and its location to the coast and inland waterways makes it economical to mine and export such ores.

The other minerals of importance include Manganese ore, Bauxite/Aluminous laterite and Moulding sand in addition to Minor Minerals such as basalt/granite metal, laterite stones, river sand etc. There are some reserves of Quartz veins in few locations.

Preliminary studies also reveal that there are occurrences of low grade Chromite, soapstone and Quartzite. Occurrence of soap stones deposit in parts of Satari and Quepem Taluka needs to be considered for investigation. Residual placer deposits such as those of gold should be actively investigated. Ilmenite and possibly monazite placers on the continental shelf should also be subjected to detailed scrutiny. Similarly studies could also be carried out for offshore minerals along the coast of Goa especially for petroleum and manganese nodules.

Mining is an important activity for the economy of Goa and a significant foreign exchange earner for the State. Certain natural factors like the presence of coast line, a very good natural harbour at Mormugoa and a number of navigable perennial rivers and streams have promoted the economic exploitation of these mineral deposits. The Mandovi and Zuari rivers, their tributaries and the Cumbarjua canal are key factors in maintaining economic viability of Goan Mines. Transport of ore by barges is the most efficient option in transportation of bulk ores such as Iron ores.

Geology

Practically, the entire territory of Goa is covered by rocks of the Dharwar Super Group of the Archean Proterozoic age except for a narrow strip in the North eastern corner of the territory which is covered by Deccan Trap of the Upper Cretaceous–Lower Eocene age. The Dharwar Super Group consists broadly of four formations of which the Bicholim formation is very important from commercial angle as it contains the iron and manganese ore deposits.

The Stratigraphic sequence of Goa is given as under:

Stratigraphic Sequence

Sub-recent to recent		Sand, alluvium, lateritic soil and laterite.
Upper Cretaceous to Lower Eocene		Deccan trap Volcanics and dolerite dykes
Early Proterozoic (<2500 Ma)		Acidic and basic intrusives including granites, gabbros, dolerite dykes and ultramafics.
ARCHAEAN	DHARWAR SUPERGROUP Goa Group up (3000 - 2500 Ma)	Vageri fm: detrital metasediments (quartzite, metagraywacke and argillite) with some metavolcanics.
		Bicholim fm: mainly chemogenic sediments (phyllites with bande-dhematite- quartzite and limestone).
		Sanvordem fm: detrital metasediments including meta-conglomerates, quartzites, metagraywackes and argillites.
		Barcem fm: mainly metavolcanics and metabasalts with few metasediments

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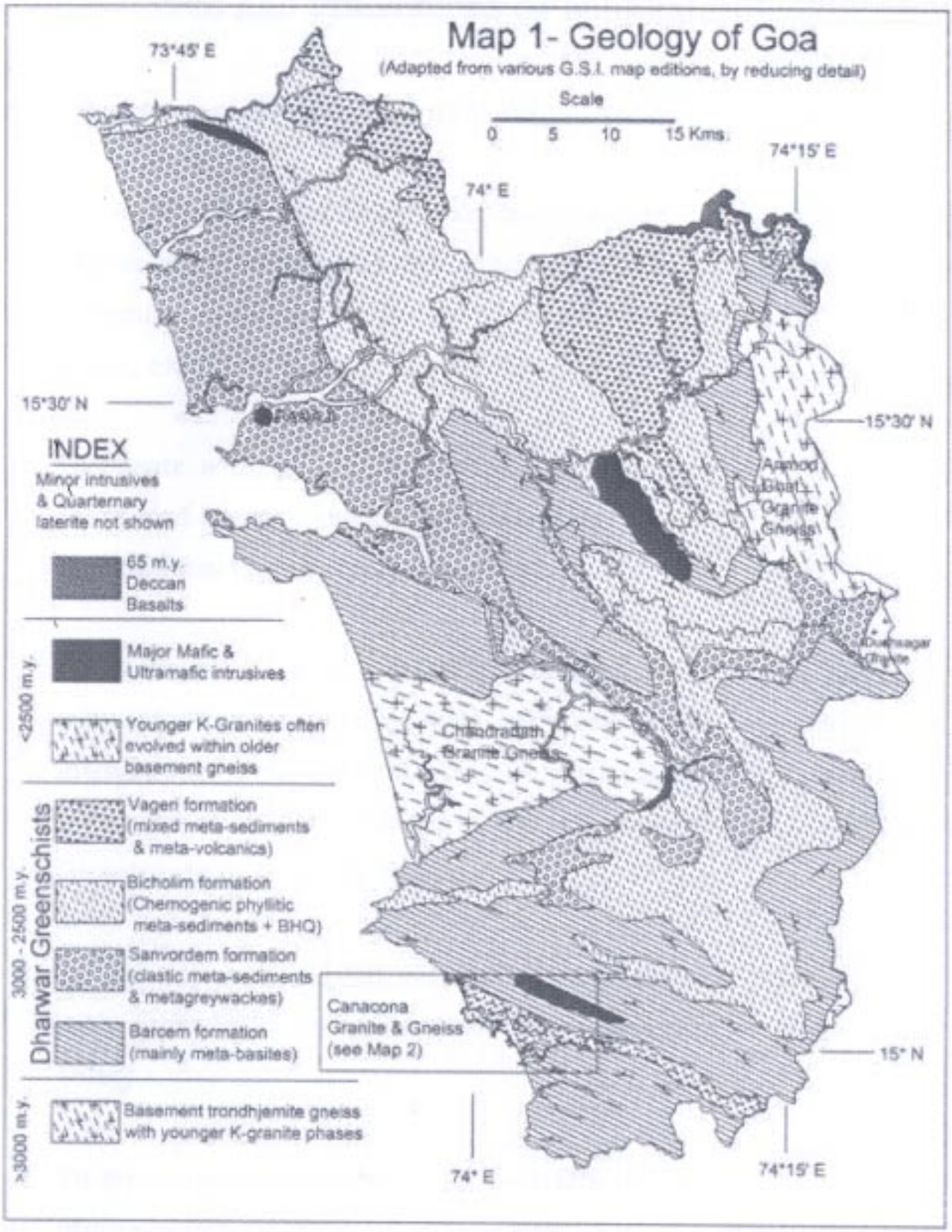
Map 1- Geology of Goa
(Adapted from various G.S.I. map editions, by reducing detail)
Scale
0 5 10 15 Kms.
73°45' E
74° E
74°15' E
15°30' N
15° N
INDEX
Minor intrusives & Quarternary laterite not shown
65 m.y. Deccan Basalts
<2500 m.y.
Major Mafic & Ultramafic intrusives
Younger K-Granites often evolved within older basement gneiss
3000 - 2500 m.y.
Dharwar Greenschists
Vageri formation (mixed meta-sediments & meta-volcanics)
Bicholim formation (Chemogenic phyllitic meta-sediments + BHQ)
Sanvordem formation (clastic meta-sediments & metagreywackes)
Barcem formation (mainly meta-basites)
>3000 m.y.
Basement trondhjemite gneiss with younger K-granite phases
Canacona Granite & Gneiss (see Map 2)
Chandrawadi Granite Gneiss
Dudhsagar Pluton

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES OF MINERAL POLICY, 2008

The basic objectives of the State Mineral Policy are the following:

(*i*) To explore for and assess mineral wealth for bulk minerals and to assess mineral potential for other non bulk minerals in the State. Use of remote sensing techniques could also be used to understand specific areas, extent of mineralization etc.

(*ii*) To create a databank by compiling geological and technical details of State and Central Government agencies in the field of geological survey and mineral exploration.

(*iii*) To earmark mineral rich belts as mining areas so as to prepare a mineral atlas in collaboration with expert agencies. A system will be introduced to ensure that mineral rich areas are not transferred for any purposes other than mining without a no objection certificate from the Directorate of Mines & Geology.

(*iv*) To develop and exploit mineral resources in a cost effective manner with regards to environmental safeguards, mineral conservation and safety.

(*v*) To encourage exploration and beneficiation technologies with a view of optimization of mineral resources. Any Foreign direct investments would be in line with the national mineral policy.

(*vi*) To enhance State Revenue and local employment.

(*vii*) To minimize adverse effect of mineral operations on the environment through appropriate protective measures.

(*viii*) To ensure the conduct of mining operations with due regard to safety health and environment.

(*ix*) To ensure proper vigilance and supervision of mining/quarrying activities with a view to curb illegal mining/quarrying transportation and storage of minerals.

(*x*) Simplification of process to bring objectivity, professionalism and transparency.

(*xi*) To develop infrastructure facilities in mining areas for cost effective and smooth mining and allied activities.

(*xii*) To promote public – private partnership for effective development of infrastructural projects within mining belt.

(*xiii*) To consider amalgamation of concession/ /leases for efficient handling when such leases belong to the same owner.

(*xiv*) To encourage cluster approach of mine workings in order to obtain Forest as well as Environmental Clearances, wherever possible.

(*xv*) To promote Research and Development, technological up gradation, qualitative improvement and adoption of state of art technology to improve product, production and productivity safety, health and environment.

(*xvi*) Eco restoration of land due to old abandoned mining activities to restore such lands to near original status, wherever possible.

STRATEGY

(*1*) To identify gaps in exploration in order to bridge them with modern techniques.

(*2*) To assess the reserves in respect of abandoned/closed mines and to asses the sub-grade/marginal grades of ore and recovery of mineral values from mine waste rejects and tailings.

(*3*) To provide adequate good quality infrastructural support for all round growth of mineral sector.

(*4*) To establish, expand and improve facilities to generate and upgrade skills and competencies of personnel directly and indirectly associated with mineral sector.

(*5*) To ensure that the mining operations are carried out strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Mines Act, 1952 and the rules and regulations framed thereunder.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Goa has fairly good infrastructure facilities available for fast paced growth and development of the State. Nevertheless mining belts have to be paid attention to a larger extent.

Infrastructure development is one of the important component for development of mines

and mineral based industries. The Government shall take necessary steps to provide for good quality infrastructure and also for necessary framework for private participation in infrastructural development.

In certain busy routes in the mining sector, the Government could consider concepts of BOT, BOOT, BOLT and would involve comprehensive guidelines for various models of funding and operating such infrastructure projects aided with private investment on a commercial basis. This would be suitably included in concerned legislations, wherever required.

Various proposals of separate mining roads, repairs of roads which are pending with the State Government will be processed on a priority basis.

Power Supply

Power is also a lifeline for industrial development of any State. Although the State has a fairly comfortable situation, it would however feel the need to improve the system for the right quality, quantity, uninterrupted at affordable costs.

The State Government shall endeavour to provide good quality and uninterrupted power to the mining and related industries.

Water supply

Water is an integral part of environment. Although, Goa receives a high rainfall it is limited to only four months from June to September. It is necessary that water harvesting is taken up across the State to ensure maximum groundwater recharging.

There is also a need to ensure that the ground water resources are managed effectively. It shall be ensured that such discharge from the mining areas are within permissible limits so as not to create siltation of water bodies. Waters stored in abandoned pits should be encouraged to meet the short fall of water during lean season.

Reuse of water within mining leases needs to be enhanced. Effective care also needs to be taken to avoid pollution of rivers, surface water bodies by beneficiation plants and ancillary activities of the mining operation. Also use of explosives along rivers or water bodies should be avoided.

Use of geotextiles, coco erosion techniques, pitching, afforestation of such dumps along waterbodies should be given more priority.

Agriculture

There is a need to ensure that adequate protective measures are taken to facilitate irrigation facilities and agriculture in the vicinity of active mining areas. Further, roadside plantations and physical barriers for arresting siltation need to be pursued vigorously along mining roads so as to reduce seepages into adjoining fields.

Wherever possible, Closure of mines on exhaustion of minerals to agri-horticultural activities should be ensured.

Clear water from settling ponds etc. should be released to nearby agricultural farms with a view to further augment capacities/yield of crops.

Effective R & D needs to be encouraged in order to utilize physical chemical properties of soils in mining areas to restore such for agricultural use subsequently.

Telecommunication

The Telecom facilities in Goa are on par with other metro cities in the country. Optical fibre and telecommunication presence in Goa has engaged a wide range of internal related services. Goa is the second State of the Country to achieve 100% automatic telephone system, with a very good network of Telephone Exchange. Nevertheless, the State Government shall also extend all possible assistance to help to develop such facilities in the remote villages also.

Port

Goa has presently 2 ports (Mormugao and Panjim) from where operation of loading and unloading of mineral ores take place. The Mormugoa Port is a major port and the Number 1 port for handling iron ore exports in the country. It can accommodate ships of varying capacities at berth or at outer anchorage. The Mormugao Port has mechanized loading facility (Berth No. 9), an oil berth and general cargo berth besides other terminals.

Minor port at Panaji caters also to the Bulk ore trade. At both the Ports, the transhipper operations play a crucial part in the handling of mineral ores for export as well as for import. The other minor ports are also strategically located for future development.

Roads

Against the national average of 50 kms. of roads for 100 sq. km. Goa has 195 km. for every 100 sq. km. The National Highways 4A and 17 H pass through Goa, besides a well spread internal network of roads. However,roads in mining areas need more attention considering the volume of traffic plying across.

Amongst others, certain stretches are being addressed which would require quick attention and these include:

1) Mollem to Amona (– 30 Kms.)

2) Uguem to Capxem via Ducorcond, Guddamol (–17 Kms.)

3) Vagon to Amlai in Ponda Taluka (–11 kms.)

4) Onda to Vagus (–10 kms.)

5) Sonshi – Phanaswadi – Navelim roads etc. (–10 kms.)

6) Sulcorna – Cavorem – Rivona – Tilamol (–18 kms.)

7) Sanvordem – Tilamol (–12 kms.)

Besides these there are various proposals for dedicated mining roads in Maem constituency as well as Panchwadi Road bypass, which also are critical.

Road side plantations also need to be encouraged so as to reduce dust along heavy vehicular paths. Roads constructed in mining areas should essentially have effective drains along so as to channelize water effectively.

All mineral ore trucks need to be covered by tarpauline cover and overloading of vehicles beyond permissible limits should be avoided. Overspeeding of trucks also would be regulated.

Roads in mining areas are preferably to be built for higher specifications as needed for an industrial activity.

Railways

Goa is linked by rail to all the major towns. South Western railway and Konkan Railway Corporation will help the flow of traffic, both passengers and as well as goods immensely.

The State Government would also look to the possibility of additional rakes of iron ore to be brought down to Goa from neighbouring States. This would also partly bring down the usage of road infrastructure.

Airways

Presently, Goa's Dabolim International Airport is just 30 km. away from the State capital, Panaji. Chartered flights from European countries arrive here regularly. The airport has customs clearance facilities. Goa is linked to Bombay, Delhi, Pune, Bangalore, Madras, Hyderabad, Cochin and Trivandrum etc. by air.

Water Transport

Goa enjoys the unique benefit of having a well-developed internal water transport network formed by a grid of navigable rivers. This offers industries a most efficient mode of transport for their goods and raw materials throughout the State. The barges that ply the internal water network are swift, efficient and most important, reliable.

However, the Government shall focus on improvement of navigable channels in the future. Outlets for fuel and water for such vessels also need to be identified and constructed. The repair workshops for barges, shipbuilding jetties etc. should also be identified and linked to the industry.

River channels wherever shallow need to be dredged so as to have a minimum draft of 4 mts. Beacons should also be used in such navigable waterways, which would be useful during night operations.

Maritime institutes catering to such maritime trade should be well equipped.

Lastly, illegal fishing stakes & impediments hampering the navigability of such vessels need to be corrected so that the channel is free of such encumbrance.

Banking and Finance

Several all India Financial Institutions alongwith the State's Financial and Infrastructure Development Organization help entrepreneurs to get a firm foothold in Goa without any inconvenience.

MINERAL RESOURCES

The State of Goa has carved its niche in the Mineral Map of the Country. The Iron ore found in

the State is basically low grade. Such ores are primarily not suitable for domestic steel making directly and therefore need to be exported after upgradation. Exploitation of mineral resources of the State warrants a special thrust on exploration for enhancing the present resources.

The production of iron ore accounts to about 15% of the iron ore production in India and its exports account to about 30% of the Country's exports. However, Goa also receives a sizeable quantity of ores from neighbouring states for onward exports. These use the infrastructure of the State.

Besides iron ore, the other minerals that are exploited are manganese ore and Bauxite. Minor minerals which are used in the construction/ /building activities are also found in abundance.

A brief account of mineral resources is as given below. However the reserves estimation need to be updated:

MAJOR MINERALS

Iron ore

The iron ore deposits consisting of haematite and magnetite are associated with the ferruginous quartzites and phyllites. Although prior to liberation, a few geologists had done prospecting, no published account seems to be available. It was only after liberation that a systematic assessment and appraisal of iron ore deposits was carried out by the Geological Survey of India. Iron and manganese ore deposits are reported along a 95 km. NW-SE trending belt extending from Saliginim to Noibaga. The larger and better iron ore deposits occur in North Goa between Advolapale and Usgaon. There is a gradual decrease in concentration of iron and increase in the concentration of manganese towards south.

The iron ore deposits consist essentially of haematite and partially of magnetite, limonite and goethite. They occur as lensoid bodies on the crests and slopes of hills. The deposits were formed as residual concentration and enrichment process called lateritisation of the banded ferruginous quartzite and phyllites of the Goa Group of meta--sediments.

The iron ore bodies are massive, bedded, platy, brecciated, earthy laminated concretionary and powdery in nature. Generally lumpy ore occurs at the surface followed by friable and powdery ore at depth.

The width of the ore bearing zone varies from place to place. It is 3.5 to 4.4 km. from north of Assonora upto River Madei. South of River Madei, there are two strips, each about 1 km. wide; occurring in a 'V' shape. The northeastern one extends from Balcornem to Sonal. The southwestern band extends from Poicul to Sancordem, south of Molem and Darbandora road. The zone extends in a roughly E-W direction between Viliena to Borgacho Dongar in east-west direction and Curdi to Salginim in north-south direction. There are also isolated small occurrences along the coast near Betul and Canaguinim. The important deposits in North Goa are Bicholim, Sanquelim, Velguem and Pale.

Large resources of low grade magnetite ore with 25-40% Fe content are available in the Dhave-Sonal area. Besides that, there are other ore bearing potential areas, which may collectively contribute substantially large tons of low grade limonitic and siliceous ores on beneficiation. However, such reserve figure would require to be re-estimated based on technological upgradation, lowering of thresh hold values as well as the latest exploration carried out by GSI etc.

Tentatively the total estimated in situ reserves as per the Indian Bureau of Mines (on 01-04-2005) are of the order of 926 million tons (712 Million tons haematite and 214 Million tons Magnetite).

Manganese ore

Manganese ore deposits of Goa are lateritoid type and found on or near the surface, in areas occupied by Fe-Mn phyllites. They occur as irregular lensoid bodies and pockets of varying dimensions.

The deposits comprise laterite at the surface with concretions of black coloured iron and manganese ores followed at depth by bouldery manganese ore and then by manganiferous clay called 'Wad'. The ore minerals are mainly pyrolusite, psilomelane and partly cryptomelane, biannite and manganite. The ores are generally poor in grade with manganese content varying from 30-45% Mn. All deposits of economic significance are confined to the southern part of Goa.

The estimated in situ reserves as per IBM (as on 01-04-2005) are of the order of 19 Million tons.

Bauxite

Bauxite generally occurs as irregular pockets within a length of about 130 km. In situ deposits formed from and occur over meta-basalt, phyllite and greywacke. The thickness of laterite ranges upto 15 m. of which the bauxite horizon is seen 9 m. below the surface level with thickness ranging from 3 to 5 m. Bauxite underlies ferruginous laterite and overlies a clay horizon.

Geographically, bauxite can be categorized into three groups:–

1. North Goa deposits.
2. Central Goa deposits.
3. South Goa deposits.

The estimated in situ reserves as per IBM (as on 01-04-2005) are of the order of 50.3 Million tons.

Quartzite

Geological investigation covered in an area of 20 sq. kms. around Concem and Shiroda villages in Ponda taluka revealed the occurrence of quartzite deposit. The Quartzite is hard, massive and almost white in colour.

A reserve of 14.5 million tonnes of quartzite was estimated over a depth of 10 mts. only. Chemical analysis revealed 96.18% to 97.64% Silica with 0.84% to 1.06% iron content in weathered quartzites while fresh quartzites analysed 97.7% to 99.4% silica with 0.15% to 0.97% iron. The quartzite appears to be suitable for the manufacture of coloured glassware, ferrosilicon and refractory bricks. However further confirmatory tests need to be done.

Clay Deposits

Small deposits of clay are recorded from a number of places in Goa, the chief ones among them being at Camarconda and Concem in Ponda taluka, Kakoda in Quepem taluka and Colvale in Bardez taluka. These lenticular bodies of clay are considered to have been formed due to alteration of phyllites in the Camarconda and Concem area, of biotite gneiss and quartz-sericite schists in the Kakoda area and of variegated shales in the Colvale area.

Total reserves of about 0.3 million tonnes of unwashed clay and about 0.16 million tonnes of washed clay have been proved in the above deposits by the Geological Survey of India. While the clays from all deposits are suitable for use as refractory material, those from Camarconda and Kakoda constitute high grade refractory material.

Limestone

A sizeable occurrence of limestone has been recorded in the north eastern corner of Goa in the Satari taluka. The limestone extends over a strike length of 20 mts. from near Rivem in the west to near Derodem in the east. The average thickness of limestone zone with intercalations is about 50 mts. The limestone is underlain by quartzite, quartsericite schist and quartz-actinolite schist and is overlain by metagreywacke and Deccan Traps. The Satari limestone is pale grey to dark grey coloured, compact and fine grained. Chemical analysis of the Satari limestone reveals that there are no Chemical or flux grade bands in the area. There are a few thin bands of cement grade limestone in the Surlaghat area and dolomitic limestone with MgO of about 17% in Rivem and Derondem areas. The average chemical composition of the bulk of the Satari limestone shows CaO 33.05% MgO, 12.79%, R203 5.45% and insolubles 11.4%. This grade of limestone is suitable for lime burning. The estimated reserve of limestone of all grades from this area is of the order of 80 million tonnes after deducting 20% of solution cavities, mining loss and for impure intercalations.

Platinoids

A mafic-ultramafic complex extending over a strike length of 20 km. with the maximum width of 4 km. is observed near Usgaon. The major constituents include dunite, peridotite, pyroxenite and gabbro. The ultramafic variants include dunite and harzburgite host chromite mineralisation at Usgaon and Bondla.

Occurrences of Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, and Rutheneum have been detected by the Geological Survey of India from the chromite samples of the Bondla area which need further investigations.

Chromite

Two chromite bodies occurring within serpentinised dunite have been delineated in the area about 1 to 2 km. east and northeast of Bondla, (i) over a strike length of about 2.4 km. with an average width of about 600m. (ii) about 250 m. to

the east of the above ore body, over a strike length of about 350 m. with a width of about 200 m. The Cr2O3 content ranges from less than 10% to about 28%.

MINOR MINERALS

The minor minerals available in the State are basalt/granite metal, laterite stones, rubbles, ordinary sand, ordinary earth, brick earth and lime shells which are used largely in construction industry.

The Government of Goa framed the Goa, Daman and Diu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1985 for regulating the grant of quarrying leases and quarrying permits in respects of minor minerals. These rules have been amended from time to time to make them compatible with the Central rules and to ensure the following objectives:

1. Systematic exploitation of minor minerals.

2. Greater revenue earning.

3. Greater vigilance and supervision over quarrying activities.

4. Removal of procedural details and simplification of procedures.

In order to facilitate extraction of river sand and give employment to economically weaker sections of the community, the Government shall consider to permit extraction in areas apart from Rivers of Chapora and Tiracol in the rivers of Mandovi as well as Zuari on selective stretches of river beds which do not interfere with safe navigation and do not cause any problem of erosion.

As far as quarrying of basalt is concerned the Government will ensure that the areas are worked in a systematic manner keeping in view the provisions of the Mines Act, 1952 and the rules and regulations made thereunder and it may be necessary to allow such quarrying at least over an area of 2 Ha. The present system of operation of quarries over a small area would be discouraged.

Sustainable Development

As minerals are exhaustible and non replenishable resources, their exploitation is required to be done not only for the present but also keeping in view the long term needs. The strategy for exploitation and development of each mineral will be reviewed periodically keeping in view the needs of the State for sustainable and economic development. There will be adequate and effective legal and institutional frame work and commitment to prevent sub-optimal and unscientific mining.

Extraction and development of minerals are closely interlinked with other natural resources like land, water, air and forests, which are found where there is occurrence of minerals and other resources thereby enabling the Government to decide on the preferred land use. Some of such areas are ecologically fragile and some are biologically rich. Both aspects will have to be co-ordinated to facilitate and ensure a sustainable development of mineral resources in harmony with environment.

Prevention and mitigation of adverse environmental effects due to mining and processing of minerals and repairing and revegetation of the affected forest area and land covered by trees in accordance with prescribed norms and established forestry practices will form integral part of mine development strategy.

The environment management plan should adequately provide for controlling the environmental damage, restoration of mined area and planting of trees. As far as possible, reclamation and afforestation will proceed concurrently with mineral exploitation.

Wherever possible and feasible abandoned mining pits in non forest areas could be used as water reservoirs for pisciculture, horticulture irrigation, mass afforestation and tourism related activities so that the land is put to optimum use.

Since mine leases are limited in areas, joint working among adjacent leases should be encouraged, especially keeping in view greater environmental control, working on economics of scale and also for effective mining of mineralized areas.

Mine Rehabilitation

Mineral deposits being exhaustible, once the process of economic extraction of a mine is complete, there is a need for proper rehabilitation of the area.

The State Government shall process all such approvals required for by the mining companies

towards such rehabilitation, wherever required. Such could also be of help towards corporate social responsibilities in mining belts.

Mine Audits

It is essential to have the mining leases adhering to various norms as pointed out in the Mining plan and other associated Acts. In order to have a proper check on this, it is proposed to have mine audits conducted by the Directorate of Mines & Geology so as to ensure working in a sustainable manner taking into account the risk assessment, safety and environment management system. Ideally the periodicity of such audits should be considered at every 5 years period. However, keeping in view that IBM also conducts a review of mining scheme every 5 years as required under MCDR 1988, such mine audits could be considered by the Government only in critical areas.

Simplification of Procedure

Application forms and processes for Reconnaissance Permits, Prospecting licenses, Mining leases, quarrying leases and its renewals will be simplified. A checklist shall be maintained for scrutiny of such applications. The Department of Mines & Geology shall prepare a schedule for disposal for such applications.

The State Government would also set up a Mineral Advisory Board under the Chairmanship of Minister for Mines for interaction of all stakeholders for benchmarking as well as for harmonious relations.

The State Government shall setup branch offices to ensure better enforcement at field level. The State Government shall also setup Task Force at the State and District level to prevent, control and monitor the instances of illegal mining, storage and transportation of minerals.

The District mining offices and the Directorate of Mines & Geology shall be setup and reorganized to create appropriate conducive and proactive mineral development and promotional atmosphere. The officers and staff shall be trained, oriented and motivated to play the role of facilitator so as to actively assist the interested investor in mineral development.

Working of mining leases and prospecting licenses

During the erstwhile Portuguese regime, a number of mining concessions were granted by the Government for exploitation of minerals. A number of mining concessions are being kept idle for speculative purposes and future mining. While it is a healthy trend to work areas and backfill/ /reclaim the same before progressing to new leases, it also indicates a practical manner in ensuring development in a phased manner.

The State Government is also concerned with issues of conservation of minerals as well as sustainable development and as such would discourage opening existing dormant leases uniformly. No such dormant lease would be permitted to work without an environmental clearance and forest clearance, wherever required.

Adhering to production figures would also be as per the capacities as given in the Environmental Clearances as well as in the Mining Plans as prepared and approved by the Competent Authority.

The State Government is also of the view that while it is necessary to earmark mining areas, presently, no prospecting leases should be allotted in Wild Life Sanctuaries and National Parks. Similarly, no prospecting leases on wetlands should be allowed for time being.

Any balance Prospecting leases could be considered to be granted to parties having sound financial, technical and environmental capabilities having necessary experience in Open cast mining.

Mining leases/prospecting licenses within close proximity from already declared wild life sanctuaries would be considered provided they adhere to additional safeguards and guidelines whilst operating so as to reduce any adverse effect to the environment.

It is also essential to demarcate all such mining areas in the State Map. A suitable mention will also be indicated in the Form I & XIV of land records as mining areas in other rights column for the purpose of proper guidance.

Environmental and ecological balance

It would be the endeavour of the State Government to ensure that mining activities do not create an adverse impact to the environment and ecology. Presently, mining operations are undertaken on the basis of mining plan, approved by the competent authority. This plan also incorporates environment management plan.

The State Government shall also consider the concept of common dumping on barren areas, if any and a Master Plan will be developed to manage and utilize mineral waste.

While existing mining leases are required to ensure mitigatory measures in Sensitive areas, Prospecting licenses/Mining leases shall not be granted in areas considered sensitive on the basis of following criteria:

(a) Areas which can cause serious erosion problem, prone to landslides and damage hill slopes, wetlands, etc.

(b) Wild Life Sanctuaries and National Parks.

Development of Infrastructure Facilities

Efforts would be made to construct approach roads and other infrastructural facilities in mineral bearing areas. The Government may consider sharing of cost to specific welfare schemes. In addition, contribution will be considered on the basis of participation in providing infrastructure facilities such as drinking water, electricity, transport, telecommunication and health, etc. The amount of cess collected could be used for improvement of infrastructure and welfare development in the mining belt.

It is also essential that welfare measures such as health camps, scholarships for the needy projects to increase the socio–economic development of the villages in the mining belt should be also carried out. Better technologies for collection of spillages along mining road should also be encouraged.

The Government may also consider giving No Objection Certificate to mining companies to develop any infrastructure works at their own cost.

Value Addition and Upgradation of Minerals

The State Government would encourage maximum value addition to minerals within the State in the form of upgradation of ROM. In order to facilitate such value addition the State Government shall encourage and assist in obtaining necessary infrastructural facilities for such beneficiation activity etc.

However, since the iron ore by itself cannot be used domestically, efforts would be on for saleability of such waste ores.

Information Dissemination

Mineral maps would be prepared and periodically updated to enable prospective entrepreneurs with free access of mineral based information/data which could facilitate in planning and setting up of their projects. A special web site will be introduced to facilitate this.

Foreign Capital Investment

Special efforts could be made to attract the prospective entrepreneurs for making investment for exploratory works in the State. For this purpose, arrangements would be made for information and broadcasting and utmost simplified and transparent procedures for entrepreneur friendly administration. However, any such foreign investment need to be cleared of all regulatory clearances. These would also need to be in line with the National mineral policy.

GENERAL

As minerals are exhaustible and finite resources, their exploitation has to be done keeping in view not only the present but also the long term needs. The strategy for exploitation and development of each mineral will be reviewed periodically on the basis of available resources. The best use of mineral resources will be ensured by adopting, during mining operations, effective measures for conservation and beneficiation, recovery of associated minerals and later by efficient processing of minerals.

There will be adequate and effective legal and institutional framework and commitment to prevent sub-optimal and unscientific mining. Some of the suggested steps to achieve this goal are:

(a) Greater use of scientific methods of exploitation.

(b) Development of mineral processing and beneficiation systems.

(c) Greater recycling and utilization of mineral wastes.

(d) Use of better and improved mining equipments and machineries.

(e) Proper manpower development.

(f) Dissemination of information on technological changes.

(g) Improvement of infrastructural facilities in the mining belt.

(h) Promotion of small scale mining or small deposits in a scientific and efficient manner

safeguarding the vital environmental and ecological imperatives.

Balanced growth of different sectors is necessary for proper economic development. To strike a balance between environment and mineral development the following steps would be taken.

General environment awareness.

(i) Participation of lease holders in afforestation in degraded areas.

(ii) Appropriate conditions regarding planting and nurturing of trees, dumping of waste at specified sites and proper stacking of top soil for later use will be incorporated in the lease agreements in case of minor minerals as well. Efforts would be made to convert old disused mining sites into vegetated areas, agrihorticultural activity or and other appropriate forms of land use for maintaining the ecological balance.

(iii) The State Government shall take steps to identify barren lands for dumping of mineral waste and any such lands would need to be reclaimed by the user agency before handing it over to the Government. Such barren lands could later be used by the State Government accordingly for any further development works as may be required from time to time.

(iv) Amounts paid for compensatory afforestation, etc. shall be used as permitted by the Central Government in respect of forest areas. Through this process, the forest cover area can not only be retained but put to effective use by the Forest Department thereafter. The mining companies should carry out reclamation works in such diverted forest areas in consultation with the Forest Departments.

(v) Studies will be sponsored on reduction and utilization of mining wastes.

(vi) The compilation of data and information on geological prospecting to trace out mineral resources in the State is of utmost importance. The data and information on mineral resources collected by various mining lease holders should be properly catalogued to work as a data bank. The Directorate of Mines & Geology will develop this data bank to facilitate availability of information to the prospective entrepreneurs.

(vii) In regard to resettlement and rehabilitation of the families and persons displaced by mining projects, the State Government shall ensure systematic and proper resettlement and rehabilitation of such families with a view to ensure active participation and to alleviate hardships caused by such displacements.

(viii) An Empowered Committee headed by the Mines Secretary alongwith major stakeholders will be constituted to take suitable steps for ensuring compliance of the measures envisaged or review of certain non practical issues under the State Mineral Policy. Progress regarding the implementation of the Mineral Policy would also be reviewed at the level of the Mines Minister in the meetings of the Mineral Advisory Board.

CONCLUSION

Mineral wealth is finite and non renewable. It is a major resource for development. The management of this precious resource and its optimal and economical use are matters of both national and regional importance. The success of the State Mineral Policy will depend largely on commitment of all concerned to fulfill its underlying principles and objectives.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

J. B. Bhingui, Director of Mines & Geology, ex officio Joint Secretary.

Panaji, 1st August, 2008.

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Department of Personnel

Notification

1/31/74-PER (Vol.VI)

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution of India read with section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (Central Act 10 of 1897), the Governor of Goa pleased to amend the Government Notification No. 1/5/89-PER dated 28-9-1989, published in the Official Gazette, Series I No. 45, dated 8-2-1990 (hereinafter referred to as the "said Notification") as follows:–

In the said Notification, in the Schedule, in serial No. 9. "Junior Technician", for the existing entries thereof, the following entries shall be substituted namely:–

"

9. Junior Technician.	57 (2008) (Subject to variation dependent on workload).	Group 'C', Non-Ministerial, Non-Gazetted.	Rs. 4000--100--6000.	Non-selection.	Not exceeding 40 years (Relaxable for Government servants upto 5 years in accordance with the orders or instructions issued by the Government).	No	*Essential*: (1) B. Sc. Chemistry from a recognized University. (2) Knowledge of Konkani. *Desirable:* (1) Diploma in Medical and Laboratory Technology from a recognized University/ /Institution. (2) 01 year experience in the line. (3) Knowledge of Marathi.	*Age*: No *Educational qualifications*: Yes.	Two years for direct recruits.	25% by promotion, failing which, by direct recruitment. 75% by direct recruitment.	*Promotion*: Laboratory Assistant/Media Maker with three years regular service in the grade.	Group "C", D. P. C./D.S.C.	N. A.

"

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Yetindra M. Maralkar, Joint Secretary (Personnel).

Porvorim, 12th August, 2008.

Notification

7/33/97-PER

In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 318 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of Goa hereby makes the following regulations, so as to further amend the Goa Public Service Commission (Members and Staff) (Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1988, as follows, namely:–

1. *Short title and commencement.*– (*1*) These regulations may be called the Goa Public Service Commission (Members and Staff) (Conditions of Service) (Ninth Amendment) Regulations, 2008.

(*2*) They shall come into force at once.

2. *Amendment of regulation 8*.– In regulation 8 of the Goa Public Service Commission (Members and Staff) (Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1988, in sub-regulation (*1*),–

(*i*) in clause (*a*), for the figures and word "240 days", the figures and word "300 days" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in the proviso to clause (*d*), for the figures and word "240 days", the figures and word "300 days" shall be substituted.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Yetindra M. Maralkar, Joint Secretary (Personnel).

Porvorim, 31st July, 2008.

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Department of Planning

Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation

Order

4/1/92/PLG/DPSE(Part file)/759

Sanction of the Government is hereby accorded for revival of two posts of Deputy Director, General Central Service, Group 'A' Gazetted in the pay scale of Rs. 8000-275-13500 with immediate effect.

The expenditure towards the pay and allowances is debitable to the Budget Head 3454–Census Survey & Statistics, 02–Survey & Statistics, III–Vital Statistics, 01–Department of Planning Statistics & Evaluation (N.P.).

This issues with the recommendation of Administrative Reforms Department vide their U. O. No. 44/F dated 11-3-2008 and Concurrence of the Finance (Rev. & Cont.) Department vide their U. O. No. 2067-F dated 25-7-2008.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Anand Sherkhane, Director & ex officio Joint Secretary (Planning).

Panaji, 30th July, 2008.

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Department of Printing & Stationery

Notification

5/14/2000-GPS/1228

Government is pleased to revise the rates for publication of matter in the Official Gazettes w.e.f. 1st September, 2008 as follows:–

No. of Letters	No. of Lines	Cost of publication for the first time (Rate in Rs.)
46	1	24.00
92	2	48.00
138	3	72.00
184	4	96.00
230	5	120.00
276	6	144.00
302	7	168.00
368	8	192.00
414	9	216.00
460	10	240.00
505	11	264.00
552	12	288.00
598	13	312.00
644	14	336.00
690	15	360.00
736	16	384.00
780	17	408.00
828	18	432.00
874	19	456.00
920	20	480.00
968	21	504.00
1012	22	528.00
1058	23	552.00
1104	24	576.00
1150	25	600.00

1190	26	624.00
1240	27	648.00
1280	28	672.00
1334	29	656.00
1380	30	720.00
1426	31	754.00
1472	32	768.00
1518	33	792.00
1564	34	816.00
1600	35	840.00
1656	36	864.00
1702	37	888.00
1748	38	912.00
1794	39	936.00
1840	40	960.00
1886	41	984.00
1932	42	1008.00
1978	43	1032.00
2024	44	1056.00
2070	45	1080.00
2116	46	1104.00
2160	47	1128.00
2206	48	1152.00
2254	49	1176.00
2300	50	1200.00

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

N. D. Agrawal, Director and ex officio Joint Secretary (Printing & Stationery).

Porvorim, 20th August, 2008.

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Department of Public Health

Order

4/16/2001-III/PHD(Part II)

Sanction of the Government is hereby accorded for revival of following posts in the Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour with immediate effect:–

Sr. No.	Name of the post	Pay scale	No. of posts
1	Clinical Psychologist	Rs. 10000-325-15200	2
2	Staff Nurses	Rs. 5000-175-9000	2

The expenditure towards the pay and allowances is debitable to the Budget Head–2210–Medical and Public Health; 01–Urban Health Services–Allopathy; 110–Hospital & Dispensaries; 01–IPHB(Non-Plan); 01–Salaries.

This issues with the recommendation of Administrative Reforms Department vide their U. O. No. 1765 dated 14-12-2007 concurrence of Finance (Rev. & Cont.) Department, vide their U. O. No. Fin. (Rev. & Cont.)/1760/F dated 19-6-2008.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Derrick Pereira Neto, Under Secretary (Health).

Porvorim, 4th August, 2008.

Order

47/24/2005-I/PHD

Sanction of the Government is hereby accorded for revival of the following 10 posts of Peon in the Directorate of Health Services, Panaji-Goa in the pay scale of Rs. 2550-3200 and the expenditure shall be met from the Budget Head indicated against each of them:–

Place where vacancy exists	Date of vacancy	Budget Head
HIB, DHS	1-3-2001	2210-Medical & Public Health 06-Public Health Services 001-Direction & Administration 01-Directorate of Health Services (NP) 01-Salaries
CHC, Valpoi	1-1-2001	2210-Medical & Public Health 03-Rural Health Services-Allopathy 103-Primary Health Centre 01-PHC (Non Plan) 01-Salaries
SC Codli, UPHC, Curchorem	1-6-2001	– d o –
PHC, Sanguem	1-6-2001	– d o –
UHC, Mapusa (Dental Cell)	31-10-2001	2210-Medical & Public Health

		06-Public Health 101-Prevention & Cont. of Diseases (NP) 01-Dental Care 01-Salaries
RMD, Rivona	23-12-2001	2210-Medical & Public Health 03-Rural Health Services (A) 110-Hospital & Dispensaries 01-Rural Disp. (NP) 01-Salaries
JNE, Panaji	31-5-2001	2210-Medical & Public Health 05-Medical Education Training and Research 105-Allopathy 01-Plan 01-Salaries
NVBDC (Malaria) DHS	31-5-2002	2210-Medical & Public Health 06-Public Health 101-Prevention & Control of Diseases 02-Malaria Eradication Prog. (NP) 01-Salaries
RMD, Dabal	1-2-2001	2210-Medical & Public Health 03-Rural Health Services (A) 110-Hospital & Dispensaries 01-Rural Disp. (N.P) 01-Salaries
UHC, Vasco	28-2-2003	2210-Medical & Public Health 01-Urban Health Services-Allopathy 100-School Health 02-School Health (NP) 01-Salaries

This issues with the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Department vide their U. O. No. 589/F dated 1-7-2008 and concurrence of Finance (Rev. & Cont.) Department vide their U. O. No. Fin.(R&C)/1876 dated 4-7-2008.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Jessie Freitas, Under Secretary (Health-II).

Porvorim, 5th August, 2008.

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